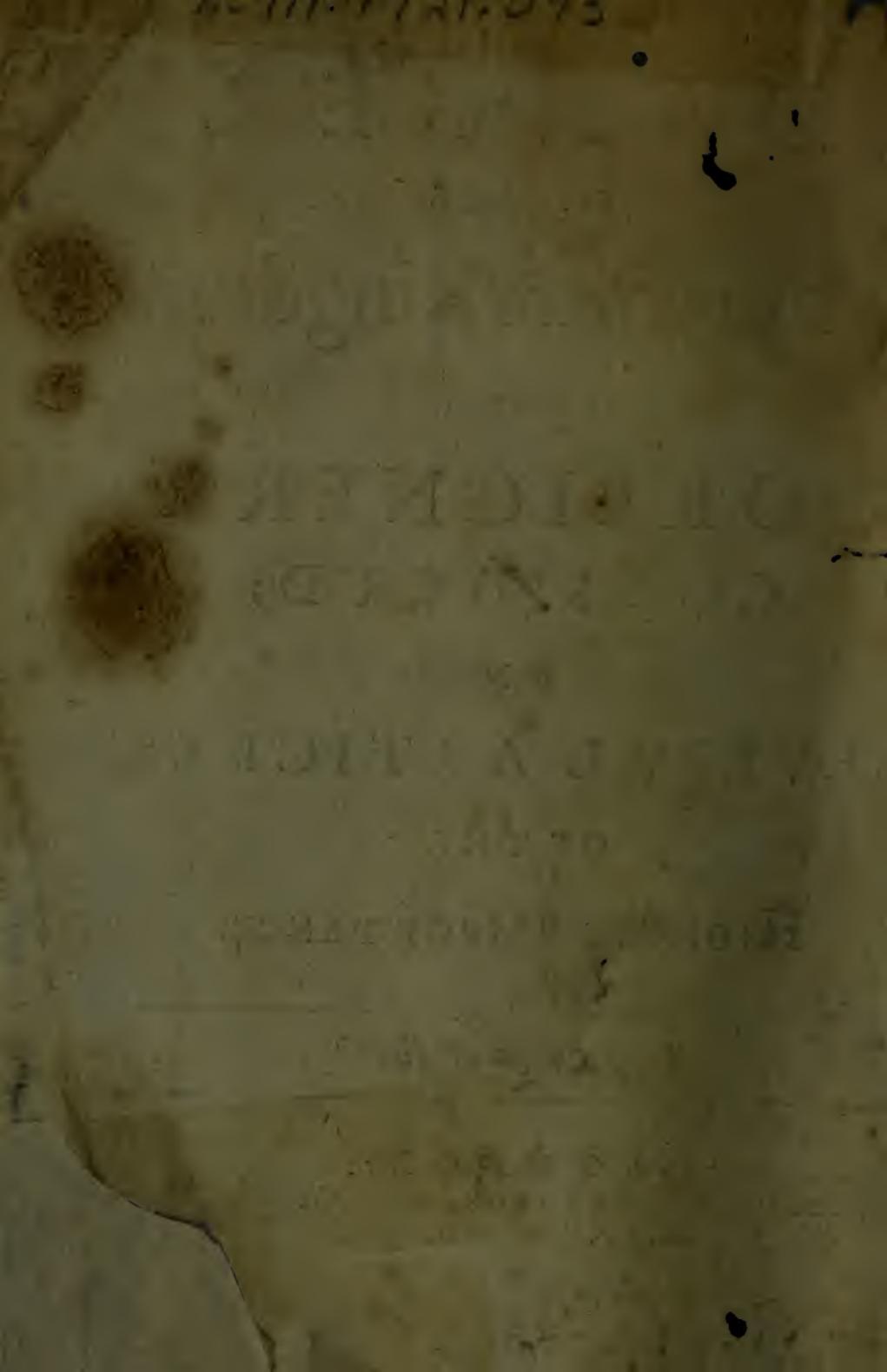


THE
D A N G E R
OF THE
Church *and* Kingdom
FROM
FOREIGNERS
CONSIDER'D;
IN
SEVERAL ARTICLES
OF THE
HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

Semper Ego Auditor?

L O N D O N:

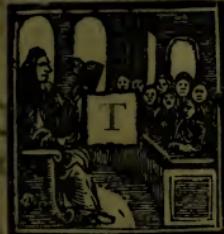
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C H A P. I.

The Peculiarities of Englishmen. Poor England a Monarchy without a Royal House. Caledonian Glory. The English in their Scythian Chaos. Their Ramble. Foreign Invasions. The Union of the White and Red Rose. A King whipt. Children of Strangers. A Greenland King. Oliver, a True-Born Englishman. A Tyrant kick'd off the Throne by the Church. Belgick Deliverance, and a Curse on the Hogan Mogans. The Extraction, Character, and Vindication of the Elstian Hero. An English Foreigner. St. George, a Cappadocian, the Patron of England. The most noble Order of the Garter, the History of it.



HE Turkish Spy, speaking of England, says, “ ‘Tis observable of that Nation, “ that they are flexible, and receptive “ of any Foreign Impression; that they “ surfeit on the Plenty which Nature “ has given ‘em, and spew out their “ own Happiness to ease their own Stomach, and pre-“ pare it for foreign Sham-Banquets of Magicians. “ Of old they were brave and stedfast to their Prin-“ ciples: then their Renown spread far and wide, “ when a Baronet of England kill’d twenty five French-“ men, among whom were two Marquesses, four “ Knights

" Knights, and nine Nobles of the lesser Order : But
 " now they have quite lost their ancient Fame and
 " Valour, and are become the Obloquy and Scorn of
 " other Nations.

A N D, perhaps, nothing renders a P e o p l e more so, than an indolent tame Subjection to Foreign Power. How contemptible a Figure did *Spain* make, and how near its fatal Catastrophe, when *Alberoni*, a Foreigner, sat at the Helm ? How does *France* now groan under unexampled Oppressions, brought upon it by the Poli-ticks of a foreign Counsellor, an outlaw'd *Scot* ?

W H E N all is said and done, no Nation has more reason to declaim upon the Subject of F O R E I G N E R S than *England*, poor *England* ! if we consider the unconceivable Effects of our Kings being Foreigners. How fatal this and other foreign Articles have been to the Nation's Interest, is the Subject of our present Enquiry.

W E will begin with the Royal Line of *England*, which has been always Foreign ; it gives us no little Mortification, that we never had a Royal House in that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*, as a Resource to furnish us with a Succession of Princes upon proper Occasions, but have been oblig'd at a Pinch to go Abroad, and borrow of our Neighbours. Thus we travers'd the Wilds of *Denmark* for a *Canute* ; *France*, for a *Norman* ; the Mountains of *Wales*, for a *Tudor* ; *Scotland*, for a *Stewart* ; *Holland*, for an *Orange* ; *Germany*, for a *George* ; while, at the same time, *Scotland* pleads, as its Glory, a Line of 112 Kings, who can all of them deduce their Pedigree from *Fergus the First*, who reign'd about the Time that *Alexander the Great* took *Babylon*, viz. 330 Years before Christ *.

To

* *Cohier in Scotland.*

To illustrate the Matter, we'll just glance upon the Original of our selves and Kings, during the Reign of the *Celtick Monarchs* in *Samothea*, now *Britain*: The English then were in a State of *Non-Entity*, or, if you please, in the *Scythian Chaos*.

So M E Time between the Reign of King *Brute*, and the Landing of *Julius Cæsar*, the *Anglo-Scythians* pass'd the *Euxine*, or some of the adjacent Hills in their Way to *Germany*.

WHILE the *Roman Emperors* govern'd this Island, which was about 462 Years, the English were Foreigners in *Germany*. Upon the Retreat of the *Romans*, which was about A. D. 410. our foreign Ancestors (or *Saxon Fathers*) landed here, and reign'd till the Year 1017; at which Time their old Neighbours the *Danes*, made a Descent upon *Britain*, and govern'd, or rather tyranniz'd, till A. D. 1066, when the *Normans*, or *French*, invaded us with *William the Bastard*, commonly call'd the *Conqueror*, who instituted the four Terms, and caus'd all Pleas to be in *French*.

IN the Year 1158, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood was united in *Henry II.* who was Son to *Jeffrey Plantagenet*, by *Maud* the Empress. N. B. When this King was excommunicated on the account of *Archbishop Becket's Death*, as was pretended, tho' he had purg'd himself, he could purchase no Absolution without grievous Pennances; one of which was, to go three Miles bare-foot to *Canterbury*, and receive at the Chapter-House 80 Lashes with Rods from the Clergy there.

IN 1485, the Red and White Rose, I mean the Family of *Lancaster*, or Red Rose, and that of *York*, or White Rose, (for by these Badges they were distinguish'd) were united in *Hen. VII.* Son to *Edmund Tudor*, Earl of *Richmond*, Son to *Owen Tudor*, and *Katharine of France*, by marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter

ter to *Edward IV.* from which Marriage descended all his Successors to the Crown, till the late Revolution, being all the Brood of Travellers, and Children of Strangers, from *William the Conqueror* to *Henry I.* I don't find what Surname our Kings had ~~but~~ *Henry II.* brought in the French Name of *Plantagenet*, which continu'd till *Henry VII.* who brought in the Welsh Surname of *Tudor*, which continu'd till King *James VI. of Scotland*, and *I. of England*, who brought in the Scottish Surname of *Stewart*. *

UPON the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Scots, to their Honour and Sorrow, supply'd us with a *Stewart*, *James I.* who, tho' born within the Bounds of the Island, yet in his Person, Speech, and Manners, was as foreign to the English, as if he had come from the Desarts of *Greenland*, and as favourable to the Popish Interest, as if he had sprung from *Rome*.

THUS we see how the Kingdom of *England*, has been always govern'd by a Race of Foreigners, as *Germans*, *Danes*, *French*, *Scots*, *Welsh*. In this foreign Line there happen'd, indeed, one Interruption from a Native, I mean *Oliver Cromwel*; and yet as fond as we are of native Productions, I presume we don't much value our selves for having a true-born English Protector. *N. B.* *Oliver* was the first that coin'd our Mill'd Money, which, till that Time, was malleted or platted.

BUT, to proceed : Towards the Close of K. *Charles the IIId's Reign*, the *Whigs* and their dissenting Allies join'd in a successles Effort to prevent a Popish Successor; but the Church that oppos'd it, reserving to her self the Power of deposing Tyrants, did, at a proper Juncture, expel King *James*, and to bar the Door against Popery, limited the Crown to a Protestant Line;

Actions

* Sir Richard Baker's Ch: on.

Actions worthy of a Church who sits at the Head of the Protestant World.

BEING oppress'd by King *James*, she cries to *Holland* for Help; the kind-natur'd *Dutch* (who think it their Interest to keep us low, but not to see us ruin'd) having learn'd the Art of rendring Good for *delenda Carthago*, and the hostile Attack upon their *Smyrna* Fleet, immediately dispatch'd to our Relief the Prince of *Orange*, who with an Army of Foreigners, rescu'd our Church from the Danger we the Natives had brought her into.

BUT when the Storm was over, and our Deliverance compleated, we, just like our selves, fell into the modish Trade of railing at our Deliverer, and cursing the *Hogan Mogans*; the Outcry against Foreigners never ceas'd, till we had rid the Land of our Saviours, and our Royal Deliverer of his Guards.

HOWEVER, the Church to shew her Aversion to a native Prince, as his Friends affect to stile the *Chevalier*, did settle the *English* Crown upon a Foreigner, viz. the Princess *Sophia*, the next Protestant Heir to the Crown (being Grand-daughter to King *James I.*) and her Protestant Issue, the first of which is King *GEORGE*, design'd by Heaven, and call'd by the unanimous Voice of the People to govern us, who could never govern our selves. Yet so it is, after all, that even against him all possible Prejudices are most studiously instill'd into the Minds of the People, but with what real Foundation of Truth and Honesty we shall now enquire.

IN the first Place, say they, he has no Title to the Crown; when at the same time he succeeds upon the very same Right that Queen *Anne* did before him. Was she no Tyrant? Was she no Usurper? No more is he; for he receives his Power from those very National Acts that made her our lawful Queen.

BUT

BUT the main Objection is, that King GEORGE is a Foreigner: Is this of Force against King GEORGE? 'Tis of the same Weight against all our Kings, who have been Foreigners, or the Off-spring of such; yea, even against King James I. and King Charles I. who were born in another Kingdom, not so much as naturaliz'd, no, nor episcopally baptiz'd. Does not King GEORGE deliver his Speeches in Parliament from his own Mouth? No more did King Charles I. Is King GEORGE a Lutheran? then he must be High for the Church. But King James I. whom we receiv'd with so much Applause, was a bigotted Presbyterian, and his Successors Scots Covenanters, sworn to destroy that Episcopacy which King GEORGE has sworn to maintain. But, after all, King GEORGE is originally an Englishman by Father and Mother, as is evident from History*.

I. King GEORGE is an Englishman by his Father's Side, being descended in a direct Line from King Henry II. King of England, thus; Maud, Daughter to King Henry II. was marry'd to Henry, surnam'd the Lyon, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who had three Sons, Henry, Otho the Emperor, and William; from whom were born Otho, Duke of Brunswick; Albert the Great; Magnus Duke of Brunswick; Magnus Torquatus Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, from whom Frederick the Emperor, and Bernard Fredriick, Duke of Lunenburgh; Otho, the Magnanimous Duke of Lunenburgh, Henry Duke of Lunenburgh; Ernest, one of the Protestants; William Duke of Lunenburgh Zell; George, Duke of Calemburgh and Hanover; Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, Father of GEORGE, now King of Great-Britain.

II. King GEORGE by his Mother's Side, is a Scoto-English; his Mother being Grand-daughter to King James

James I. by his own Daughter *Elizabeth*, (Sister to King Charles I.) who was marry'd to *Fredrick V.* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*; so that he is so far from being a Foreigner originally, that he is entirely *English*; nay, more, he is of the Blood Royal of *Great Britain*, both by Father and Mother, being the 20th King of *England*, and the 114th of *Scotland*, in a lineal Descent.

VIEW him in the Antiquity of his Descent, and Number of his Royal Relations, and you'll find he exceeds most, if not all Sovereign Princes upon Earth.

King GEORGE is the 20th Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswick*, by lineal Descent, since *Albert of Este*, who dy'd in 1081. Two Emperors of *Germany*, and one Empress of *Constantinople*, have been in this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort now living.

THE Electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, and Dukes of *Modena*, are descended from his Princely House by the Male Line. The Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and *Poland*, the noble Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklenburgh*, and several Princes of the Houses of *Saxony*, are descended from his Family by the Female Line. There have been 18 Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of this House of *Brunswick*; and such an Episcopal Family can't but be suppos'd to entertain an hereditary unalienable Esteem for an Episcopal Church.

THIS foregoing Lustre his Majesty derives from his Renowned Ancestors; but his personal Virtues, which are peculiarly his own, heighten the Glory of the former, and give Substance to what without 'em would be but a Shadow.

To insist upon his particular Virtues, would be to traverse a whole System of Morality: His Piety elevates those Virtues to somewhat more than moral, and

renders him a truly Christian Hero. As to his political Virtues, they are so conspicuous and distinguishing, that he seems by Nature design'd for Government and Dominion.

ONE would think those few Considerations were sufficient to silence all Clamours, especially against Royal Foreigners, *seeing by these we always did, and now do enjoy great Quietness, and that very worthy Deeds have been done to this Nation by their Providence.*

To this I shall add a short Account of St. George, Patron and Champion of *England*; whose Fame for killing the Dragon, and other such heroick Atchievements, is in the Mouth of every Child. Know then, that this mighty Hero (Would you think it?) was a Foreigner, born in *Cappadocia* in *Asia Minor*, and was Colonel under *Dioclesian* the Emperor.

AFTER his Conversion to Christianity, he became so famous in the Eastern and Western Churches for his Military Actions, that our King *Edward III.* chose him to be Patron of the *Order of the Garter*: Of the Original of which take the following Account.

It is from this famous *Cappadocian* that the Knights of the most noble *Order of the Garter* are call'd *Knights of St. George*, an Order instituted by King *Edward III.* with a View of uniting more firmly to himself the Hearts of his principal Friends in the War against *France*.

THE Number of these *Georgian Knights* is 26, whereof the King is Sovereign: The Honourableness of this Order appears by the noble Strangers upon whom our Kings have conferr'd it, there having been at least eight Emperors, seven Kings of *Portugal*, five Kings of *Denmark*, three Kings of *Naples*, two Kings of *Scots* before the *Jacobeian Union*, two Kings of *Sweden*, besides many of the *German* and *Italian Princes*.

THE

OUR splendid Entertainments derive their *Bon Goût* from Ingredients that are sent us from distant and different Regions. Nor indeed have we any magnificent Appearances, but what receive their Lustre from the Orient, &c.

AND what are our immense Treasures, but the Productions of *Potosi* and *Peru*? No Foreign Kingdom but contributes its Talents towards our Domestick Power and Pomp.

NATURE seems to have disseminated her Blessings among the different Regions of the World, with an Eye to this mutual Intercourse and Traffick among Mankind, that the Natives of the several Parts of the Globe might have a kind of Dependance upon one another, and be united together by their common Interest.

ALMOST every Degree produces something peculiar to it; the Food often grows in one Country, and the Sauce in another: The Fruits of *Portugal* are corrected by the Products of *Barbadoes*; the Infusion of a *China* Plant is sweeten'd with the Pith of an *Indian* Cane.

THE single Dress of a Woman of Quality is often the Product of an hundred Climates. The Scarf is sent from the torrid Zone, and the Tippet from beneath the Pole. The Shoes from *Dantzick*, the golden Buckles from *Spain*. The Brocade Petticoat rises out of the *Peruvian* Mines, and the Diamond-Necklace out of the Bowels of *Indofian*.

Go to St. James's, *Westminster*, *Guildhall*, and you'll find the *English* World enrob'd with *Siberian* Ermins and Sables, the Glories of *Russia*. Our floating Castles wou'd be useless Machines, if not animated by the *Swedes* and other *Baltickers*.

INTO the *Baltick* we send great Quantities of Woolen Cloth, Kersies, Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, Lead, Tin, Pewter,

Pewter, Stockings, Hats; and from thence we import Masts, Deals, Oars, Clap-boards, Baulks, Bumspars, Flax, Hemp, Cable-yarn, Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Copper, Steel, Wire, Quick-silver, Furs, Buckskins, Sturgeon, &c. by which Multitudes have purchas'd overgrown Estates, and Impudence enough to rail at their Benefactors.

FROM France we are supply'd with Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Taffetas, Armoysins, Pudasoys, Tabbies, Calons, Canvas, Dowlas, &c. to these add the generous Fluids that flow from thence, as Wine red and white, Brandy; these Liquors of Life cross the Sea before we taste 'em.

A Glass of right French is become a necessary Mode, yea, so essential a Part of Entertainment, that a common Tradesman is ashame'd to treat his Friend, or almost to dine himself without his Bottle; which in the Memory of Man has advanc'd the Price of Wine from Six-pence to two Shillings a Quart.

INTO France, for the Benefit of the Clothier; we send Woollen Cloth, Kersies, Bays, Frizes, as also Newfoundland Fish for the Support of Superstition in Lent, and other Mock-Fasts.

THE Riches imported from the Indies into Spain, are almost incredible; but the Want in which Spain stands of English Manufactures, exhausts a great Part of those Treasures; which made Henry IV. King of France say, That the abundance of Pistoles in Spain, was a Sign of their Riches; but the Necessity of transporting 'em into other Countries, was a Mark of their Poverty.

THE Productions of Old and New Spain flow in upon us like a mighty Sea; how many thousand Families enrich'd by 'em, who only trade in the lesser Articles of Wine, Silk, Saffron, Raisins, Almonds, Cochineal, Wool, Indigo, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Soap, Citrons,

Citrons, Anchovies? Not to take Notice of the Men of Bulk, upon whom the Sea has pour'd in whole Flotillas of Gold, Silver, Pearls, &c.

A N Over-balance of Trade with *Spain*, brings us vast Quantities of Bullion; so that in Honour and Gratitude the *Spanish* Merchants and their Chaps should reverence Foreigners.

N O R is the *Turkey* or *Levant* Trade less propitious to the Interest of *England*; the Riches of *Egypt* flow upon us by *Grand Cairo*; the Treasures of Western *Asia* by *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Scanderoon*. To say nothing of the European *Turkey*, of *Italy*, and the Mediterranean *Isles*, that daily load us with their best Commodities; as, Wines, raw Silks, Velvet, Plushes, Damask, Cloth of Gold and Silver. If you want Camblets of *Andrura*, Cottons of *Magnesia*, Gall-nuts *Valanedescammony*, Rhubarb, or 50000*l.* ready Cash, 'tis but whispering to a *Levantine*, and you have what you lack, Sir.

H E N C E 'tis, that now the greatest Gentlemen affect to make their Junior Sons *Turkey* Merchants; and while the diligent Son is getting an Estate by foreign Traffick, the wife Father at Home employs his Talent in Railing at Foreigners.

B U T what are these and all our *European* Acquisitions to those of the *Indies*, those inexhaustible Springs of Wealth! Our *East-Indian* Adventurers succumb under the Weight of monstrous Estates. How many of 'em, who now are rich enough to purchase Kingdoms and Empires, have emerg'd from the Obscurity of their Condition by laudable Industry? Mankind honour 'em, and the greatest Lords think it no Diminution to their Quality to level themselves with those brave Adventurers.

A M A B E L L A is only a Merchant's Daughter, but is grown a Dutches by her Wealth. Appriz'd of this

Gain by foreign Commerce, the Gentleman discards the Objection of Blood, embarrasses his Daughters Marriages, and clips their Fortune to enrol his Sons in the India Company. These younger Brothers grow rich by Foreigners, take the Train and Equipage of Lords, are lodg'd, fed, and serv'd like Persons of Honour, while the elder Brother's Estate is in a deep Consumption, and his Children brought up in the fashionable Art of Railing at Foreigners.

So beneficial is the Return of Commerce, that Commerce and Trade are now become the only Object and Care of all the Princes, Potentates, and Lords, as well as Commons of the Earth : No Trade, no Quality, no Art like that of getting Money. I appeal to *Change-Alley* : What Transformations there ? Nobles metamorphos'd into Merchants, & vice versa. Lords forget themselves, and for haste leave their *Garters* at Home. Oh happy Spot ! where Stars shine at Noon-day for the Benefit of Trade : But, alas ! this Moment I hear Stocks are fallen, Stars disappear, Servants upon Horses, and Nobles walking on the Earth. Monstrous Change !

*All mingle Tears, their Cries together flow,
And form a hideous Harmony of Woe.*

So much for Stock-Jobbing. *Cent. per Cent.* makes the *East-Indies* the Adventurers Darling : Thither we export our Broad-Cloth, Powder, Looking-Glasses, Perpetuana's : And, in Return from thence, they send us Spices, Callico's, Muslins, Aloes, Myrrh, Cassia, Rhubarb, Frankincense, Camphire, Musk, Ambergrease, Indigo, curious Cabinets, Pearl, Diamonds, Porcelane, Dragons Blood, with other rich Commodities and Drugs ; witness the Doctors and Apothecaries, who without Foreign Ingredients cou'd not make up three Bills in ten.

YOUR Room of Entertainment, Madam, looks with a Foreign Aspect ; the Hangings are *French* : Pyramids
of

of China, and Towers of Porcelane, adorn the Corners of it ; the remaining Furniture, the Workmanship of Japan.

THE Body you repair by the Drugs of America, and when you repose your self, 'tis under Indian Canopies. The Persians are our Silk-Weavers, and the Chinese our Potters and Mug-makers. *Affa fætida*, the grand Specifick for your Ladyship's Vapours, is a Foreigner, being Juice press'd from the Root of a Tree that grows in the Persian Empire.

YOUR fine Fan, Madam, is an Indian ; therefore when you rail at Foreigners, let it at least conceal the Face that ought to blush.

FROM Africa, in Exchange for English Commodities, they furnish us with Gold Dust, Guinea Pepper, Ricc, fine Linen, Sena, Cassia, Botargo, Dates, Almonds, Elephants Teeth, Ivory, Civet ; to say nothing of our West-India Trade, which is supported by the poor Negroes of Africa.

MULTITUDES, who 30 Years ago could not afford to keep House, now keep their Coaches, and divide the Year between the Country and City House ; and all this Revolution occasion'd by the Tea and Coffee Trade.

COFFEE, Madam, is a Foreigner, a Native of Arabia the Happy, suppos'd by some to be the great Constituent of the old Lacedemonian Broth ; a short Account of which I here add for the Benefit of the Ladies : Know then, that the Use of this Arabian Berry was not known in England till the Year 1657 ; at which Time, one Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey Merchant, in his Return from Smyrna to London, brought with him one Pasque Rosee, a Greek of Ragusa, who was used to prepare this Liquor for his Master every Morning, who, by the way, never wanted Company then.

THE Merchant, to be rid of his troublesome Friends, who daily crowded his House, for a Taste of this novel Li-
quor,

quor, directs his Greek to set up a Coffee-house, which he did in St. Michael's-Alley in Cornhill, which was the first Coffee-House in London. This Arabian Entertainment being first brought into England in the Oliverian Days, and first prepar'd by a Republican of Ragusa, is a sufficient Reason against Drinking of Coffee, tho' it shou'd not affect your Ladyship's Nerves.

Now must I forget Tea, that dear Creature, a Native of the East, and yet, I know not how it happens, a great Favourite of the Ladies, for whose Information I have added a short Account of Tea ; of which there are three Sorts, all growing on the same Shrub, which is an Ever-green, and only differ in the Soil and Seas of gathering.

1. THERE is *Thea Vovi*, or *Bohea*, which is the first Bud, gather'd in March, and dry'd in the Shade of a delicious Taste, and agreeable, Madam, to the nicest Stomach.

2. *Imperial*, or *Bing Tea*, is the second Growth, in April ; the Leaf of a light Green, when chew'd, make the Water pale ; this is dry'd in Pans over a Fire, and is the lightest Sort of all.

3. *Thea Soumlo*, or *Singlo*, that is, the Common Green, is the last Growth, in May and June, dry'd in Pans over Copper-plates over a Fire.

THE Chinese (who tell us they have two Eyes, Europeans one Eye, and all the rest of the World blind) are a cunning People, and mingle other Leaves with it to swell the Bulk. Now, Madam, that you may not be impos'd upon by the subtle Merchant, try the Tea with warm Water, (or by chewing the Leaf) and if it looks green, like the verdant Spring, it cannot be too clear ; but if the Leaves look brown in the Infusion, depend upon it, Death is in the Pot : For your farther Instruction in this important Article, I refer you

to Le Comte's Account of *China*, Ovington of Tea, Dr. Cunningham of Tea, published in the Third Volume of *Miscellanea Curiosa*.

THIS Account of Tea brings to my Mind a Conversation that happen'd at a Tea-Table in *Ormond-street*, Oct. 20. ult. Some young Ladies, who were profuse in their Flirts against the Government and Foreigners, on a sudden were put into a panick Fear, when one in the Company said, *Strangers have Ears*, concluding they were betray'd; nor could they recover their Countenances, till the Whig explained her self thus.

LADIES, I am sorry I should give you the Fright, but your Danger (which is only imaginary) is over, for they are Friends you are afraid of: The Tea-Table and the Furniture thereunto belonging are all Foreigners, and come from the remotest Corners of the Earth: The Table it self is right *Indian*; the Tea-Dishes, the Improvements of *China*: your Sugar is originally an *American*, and the Art of purifying it, the Invention of a *Venetian*; your Silver Tea-Pot Lamp, and Kettle, are all Natives of *Spanish America*; the Black who waits on my Lady *B*—there, is an *African*, and speaks no *English*, and yet (as they say) he is more respected than her Ladyship's *French Cook*, who is an old staunch Catholick.

PRAY, Madam, adds the young Lady, how does Sir *William's Valet de Chambre*, for I am told he is much indisposed? He is so, Madam, said the Lady, but he is gone to *France*, in hopes of receiving some Benefit from his native Air. The *Dutch Woman*, who was my Laundress, and Coachman's Wife, is dead; and Monsieur, my Son's *French Master*, is ill of an Ague.

WELL, faith a third Lady, upon the whole, I find our Discourse has been foreign to the Purpose; for if your Domesticks, Madam, be all Foreigners, and the

Ma-

Materials of our present Entertainment be all of a foreign Produce, our Mouths are stopt.

How can my Lady H—— look on her Diamonds, and not be in love with those pretty Foreigners ? In your Rings and Ear-rings, Madam, both *East* and *West* meet ; the Gold is an *American*, the precious Stones are *Asiaticks*. *Tobacco*, Sir, a Foreigner also, we love and burn ; a foreign Commodity, that's become the Idol of our Natives, by the very Smoke of which a great part of the Nation gain their Substance.

IT would require a large Volume to give you the Detail of all our Exports and Imports, by which the Kingdom is daily enrich'd ; and were that done, it would still be more difficult to find Readers capable of understanding how much we are beholding to Foreigners for our National Grandeur.

I SHALL conclude this Head with brief Animadversions upon Places that have aggrandiz'd themselves by foreign Trade.

HOLLAND, naturally a barren Climate, by its Commerce abroad is become high and mighty in Treasures, Treasures without Number or Weight : Tho' scarce so big as *Yorkshire*, yet have encreas'd their Number of Shipping to at least Twenty thousand Sail, being more than are in *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Denmark*, *Sweden* ; and to this Number they add every Day, as Sir *John Burroughs* informs us, in his Historical Account.

VENICE, beloved of the Sea, a little contemptible Republick, has rais'd her muddy Islands into noble Habitations by Foreign Traffick : Her Streets water'd with Chancels, which have Houses on both sides that appear as so many Palaces.

GENOUA, another poor *Italian* Republick, from a barren Rock, is, by Trading Abroad, grown into a noble City, surnam'd *the Proud*, for its Magnificence : Emulous

Emulous for Riches, with the stateliest Emporiums of the World. *Strada Nuova* perhaps is the most stately Street in all the Earth.

THE New Church of the *Annunciata*, where a Thousand may go up the Stairs a-breast at the same time, for curious Paintings, rich Altars, and Exactness of Structure, is incomparable.

WHAT a prodigious height is *Spain* arriv'd to, by a Foreigner, I mean by the Adventures of *Columbus*, a fortunate Stranger, who discover'd their New World; a World abounding with Mountains of Gold, Rivers of Pearls, and Trees yielding Balsom, Cotton, Dragon's Blood, Liquid Amber, with other rich Commodities: And we are told 'twas no extraordinary thing in *America* to see Temples cover'd with Silver, Houses with Plate of Gold: All this, and a thousand times more, might have been thine, Oh *England*! but for thy early Contempt of Foreigners.

COLUMBUS offer'd to make a Discovery of this new *American* World to our King *Henry VII.* the greatest Offer that ever was made to a Mortal; but he who made it was a Foreigner, and we were *English*-Men, wiser in our own Conceit than seven Strangers, that can render a Reason.

PORTUGAL, that had also refus'd the same Offer, soon recover'd its Senses, and sends out *Americus Vespasius*, a Foreigner, and others, who made very great Discoveries in favour of the House of *Braganza*.

AT last, stimulated by these brave and successful Adventures, King *Henry VII.* begins to consider how *England* might acquire a Share in this New World, and takes into the Service one *John Cabot*, a *Venetian*, who soon made considerable Discoveries for us; and thus the Foundation of our Greatnes in the *American* World was laid by a Foreigner.

C H A P. III.

The Blessings of Persecution. King James I. a Clothier. Mechanick Arts in their Original and Perfection. Wooden Shutters. Crispin and the Abantes. Oliver's Beard. Water-Mills. Hasty Bread. Factious Mill-stones. Typography stolen from Holland. Gun-powder, Guns, and Gown-men convertible Terms. The nobleſt Invention. Greatest Benefactor to Mankind. Episcopal and Pagan Bells. Foreign Musick naturaliz'd. A Friend to the Church. Gaddo Gaddi. Running-Houses. Clean Linen worth Money. Women a Horse-back.

THAT we are beholding to Foreigners, not only for our Kings and National Grandeur, but for the main Articles of our Domestick Trade, and its Improvement, will appear in Variety of Instances.

WE'LL begin with the Art of making Cloth, which was taught us by Foreigners. When the Dukes of Burgundy were Lords of the 17 Provinces, the Trade of England then was in its Embryo, and we had scarce any Commodity to boast of but our Wooll, which we, like True-born English-Men, transmitted to Bruges and the Burgundian Provinces (by Way of Cales) where 'twas manufactur'd. *N. B.* The Patent for transporting Wooll to Bruges, was granted by King Edward I. and the most considerable Parts in England and Ireland were made Marts for that Commodity. *N. B.* Giving of some Cotswold Sheep by Edward IV. to Henry of Castile, and John of Aragon, Anno 1465, is counted one of the greatest Prejudices that ever happen'd to this Kingdom*. This Exportation of Wool brought such immense

* Heylin's Cosmogr. P. 253. Edi. 8. 1617.

mense Riches into that Country, that it gave Birth to the Order of the Knights of the *Golden Fleece*; instituted in Honour of our *English Wooll* by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, A. D. 1429.

Thus they were enrich'd, and we impoverish'd, till the Persecution of the Protestants there drove several of 'em hither in Queen *Elizabeth's* time; especially of the *Flemings*, who taught us the Mystery of Manufacturing our Wooll at Home into Broad-cloth, Rashes, Flanel, Perpetuana's; by which our Lands are advanc'd from 10 and 12, to 20 and 22 Years Purchase, and the Interest of Money fall'n from 10 to 6 and $\frac{1}{2}$. per Cent.

OUR unmarry'd Women are stil'd Spinsters; but Spinning is a foreign Invention, and was first taught in *England* by *Anthony Bonvis*, an *Italian*, about the 20th of *Henry VII.* at which time began the making of *Devonshire Kerseys*, and *Coxal Cloths*: June 12. 1606; King *James I.* was made Freee of the Clothiers Company. No more Exclamations against Foreigners by those who make Cloth, or make their Appearance in it.

IN the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, saith Sir *Richard Baker*, the persecuted *Dutch* first brought into *England* the Art of making Bays, Serges, Says, and such Woollen-Stuffs, both Woollen and Linnen, p. 399. *Memo-randum*, 'Twas in this Queen's Reign the *Dutch* taught us how to cloath our selves, as the *French* did in another Queen's Reign, how to uncloath our selves.

NO R did our Operators in Iron and Steel understand the Mystery of that Trade before Queen *Elizabeth's* Days; for 'twas in the 5th Year of her Reign that *Richard Matthews* of *Fleet-bridge*, obtained a Prohibition against all Strangers bringing Knives into *England*, and was himself the first *Englishman* that attain'd the Perfection of making fine Knives and fine Hafts. The working of Brass, Gold, and other Metals, was a Mystery taught us by Foreigners.

ABOUT the same time, the *English* learn'd to make all sorts of Pins, which before then we bought of Foreigners, to whom we usually paid the best Part of a Hundred thousand Pounds a Year.

IT was about the 8th of Queen *Elizabeth* that we were taught by one *Elias Grouse*, a *German*, to make *Spanish* Needles in *England*.

THE Muff and the Fan are foreign Inventions, and come together, from the different Ends of the Earth Masks and Perukes were first devis'd and us'd in *Italy*, by *Curtezans*; from thence the Fashion went to *France*, and came to *England* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about A. D. 1572.

WHEN the persecuted *French* Protestants fled hither, they brought with 'em the *French* Trade.' Upon this occasion Monsieur *Colbert* told the *Gallick* Monarch---

" I am sorry to say it, that too many of your Majesty's
 " Subjects are already among your Neighbours in the
 " Quality of Footmen and Valets, for their daily Bread.
 " Many of the Artizans too are fled from the Severity
 " of your Collectors; they are at this time improving
 " the Manufactures of your Enemies.

OUR fine Houses are foreign Contrivances, modelled and form'd according to the *Corinthian*, *Dorick*, *Ionic* or *Roman* Order, which is essential to all exact and handsom Buildings: Brick and Tile, Rule and Plummet, Lath and Saw, Augre, &c. all foreign Inventions. Our Glass-Windows also are a foreign Contrivance. Glass was first brought to *England* A. D. 660, by *Benault*, a foreign Bishop; but we had no Glass-Windows till the Year 674, when they were brought from *France* at the Building of the Monastery of St. *Peter*, by *Benedict*, the Monk*. Till then our Forefathers were content with Wooden Shutters to their Windows.

THE

THE Shoemaker will have no Reason to grumble at Foreigners, when he considers the Gentle Craft is a foreign Invention of one *Boethius*, before *Crispin's* Reign.

FOR the same reason Barbers should not give unto the Cry against Foreigners, since the Barbing Trade is a foreign Invention, being instituted by the *Abantes*, descended from the *Thracians*, who got the fore Part of their Heads shav'd, that their Enemies in War should not pluck 'em by the Hair, which they learned from the *Curetes*; and thence Homer calls 'em Ὀνιδεις Κρουωτας, i. e. *People with their Hair behind*: The Excrescencies of your Face, Sir, are Natives, the Barber and his Tools are Foreigners. N. B. Oliver *Cromwel* was the first Man that ever was shav'd in *England*, till then Mustacho's were in fashion.

IT does not appear from ancient Coins or Statues, that Hats were us'd. Perhaps People went bare-headed, as well as bare-legg'd: 'Tis true, when Slaves were manumitted, they had given 'em part of a Cap, resembling the half of an Egg-shell.

HOWEVER, the first Invention of Hats was foreign. It was about the beginning of King *Henry VIII.* that *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen* instructed us how to make *Spanish Felts*, and the *French* taught us not only how to perfect the Mystery of Hat-making, but also how to take off our Hats.

THE *English* Husbandman must stand upon good Terms with Foreigners, for it is from them that we have learnt the Art of Husbandry; teste *Columellā*.

WATER-MILLS for grinding Corn were invented by Foreigners. *Procopius* tells us, that *Belisarius*, *Justinian's* General, being besieged at *Rome* by the *Goths*, found out (or rather reviv'd) the Way of grinding Corn in Mills moy'd by Water. Some of the Ancients bak'd, parcht,

parcht, or burnt their Corn, and poufide it in Mortars, which was difficult and tedious,

—*Fruges receptas,*
Et torrere parant flammis, & frangere Saxo, Virg.
Some dry their Corn infected with the Brine,
Then pound with Pebbles, and prepare to dine.

THE Roman Soldiers had their factitious Mill-stones, when in want of grinding they had an Art whereby they made Mill-stones of Earth, as we do Brick. An Art I hope not irrecoverably lost.

WE are not only taught by Foreigners to grind our Corn, and make our Bread, but how to eat it with undefiled Hands ; for the Custom of using Forks at Meat, which Dr. Heylin, by the way, ridicules, it being then new, is foreign, deriv'd from *China*, where they eat with two Sticks made of Ivory or Ebony, &c. And from thence it came to *England*, by way of *Italy*, not many Years ago*.

THE Art of making Paper and Parchment, which is so beneficial to Mankind, was first invented by Foreigners, (as the *Egyptians*,) so was the noble Art of Printing A. D. 1440, by *John Guttenburgh*, a German, an Alderman of *Strasburgh*. The *Hollanders* ascribe it to *L. Coster*, a Citizen of *Harlem*, who contriv'd the glutinous Ink now made use of in all Presses.

FROM *Holland* the Art of Printing was brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, about the Year 1471, whom King *Henry VI.* sent thither to learn that Mystery. These two Fellows, not being able to gain their End there, cunningly wheedl'd into *England* one *Frederick Corsellis*, a Dutch Printer at *Harlem*. This mercenary Foreigner having made his first Essay at *Oxford*, set up Printing-houses at *Westminster*, *St. Albans*, and *Wor-*

* Heylin's *Cosmogr.* on *China*.

Worcester. N. B. The Dutch taught us to print Books, but against their Will, for we pirated or stole the Art from 'em.

G U N S and Gunpowder are foreign Inventions, being first found out by Barthold Swartz, a Clergyman in Germany, about the Year 1330, in the Days of our Richard II. Queen Elizabeth was the first that caus'd Gun-powder to be made in England, which before that time was purchas'd of Foreigners at excessive Rates.

B U T nothing has prov'd so advantageous to England as the Art of Navigation by the Magnet, by which we now can traverse all Parts of the Ocean, and travel upon it by Night and Day with equal Safety. Whereas before this magnetick Discovery, our Mariners were chain'd to the Extremities of the Land ; they only coasted or crept by the Sea-shore, conducting themselves, in accidental Rambles, by the Pole or Leading-Star (from whence our Lead-stone or Load-stone.)

— clavumque, affixus & hærens,
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat. Virg. l. 2,
— His fasten'd Hand the Rudder keep,
And fix'd on Heaven, his Eyes repellung sleep.

'T IS agreed, that this admirable Art, the Mariner's Compass was found out by a Foreigner, but whether he was a Neapolitan, a Venetian, a Portuguese, or German, I can't learn. Whoever he was, we must own him to be the greatest Benefactor to the World, and one who has deserv'd more of Mankind than Ten thousand Alexanders, Cæsars, Tamerlanes, Scanderbefs, Hannibals, particularly of England ; for it is by this Invention that the Treasures of distant Worlds are transported into England, and that England gives Laws to foreign Shores.

S O M E are of Opinion that we had Printing, Gun-
nery, and our Knowledge of the Load-stone from China,
because

because these were not known in *Europe* till about the Year 1278, which was the time that several Strangers, among others *B. Oderic*, an *Italian*, *Ayton* an *Armenian*, and *Paulus Venetus*, went into that Country with the *Tartars*, of the Family of *Juena*.

T E L E S C O P E S, so very useful, especially at Sea, were invented by *James Metius* of *Amsterdam*, tho' oft ascrib'd to *Galileas*, who only improv'd the Invention.

T H E Casting of Bells is an Art deriv'd from the *Jews*, tho' others say Bells are of an Episcopal Extraction, being first invented about A. D. 400, by *Paulinus* Bishop of *Nola*, a Town in *Campania*, and from thence are call'd in Latin *Campanæ & Nolæ*. Well then, when we are rung to Church, it is by the Voice of a Foreigner.

P A G A N S had Bells in their Temples. Oct. *Augustus* the Emperor was the first who order'd Bells to be hung in the highest Place of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, at the ringing of which the Heathens were wont to meet at their Assemblies and Baths; and here I wou'd ask the Men of Noise, if when Bells ring, the Mu-sick be not foreign?

C L O C K S, Sun-Dials, and Musical Instruments, are ancient Inventions, not known in *England*, till brought hither by foreign Hands. *Severinus Boetius*, a famous Roman Philosopher, is the first mention'd by Latin Authors as the Contriver of Clock-work. Hour-Glasses were invented by the *Sicilians*, as the Gnomons of Dials were by *Anaxamander* the Philosopher.

'T is from Foreigners we are taught to know the Hours of the Day and Night. When the Clock strikes, 'tis the Sound of a Foreigner. When you look at your Dials and Watches, you consult Foreigners how the Time goes. Our Days also are reckon'd by Night, according to the old *German* Mode; as this Day fort-night, that is, fourteen Nights after.

No r can we any longer allow the Sons of *Apelles*, *Gaddo*, *Gaddi*, and *Giotto*, to draw Foreigners in Ivory black, because the noble Art of Painting, by which they live, is a foreign Invention.

COACHES are Foreigners, being a Conveniency first invented in *Hungary*, and there call'd *Cotzki*, tho' others say they were contriv'd by *Erechthonius* (the 4th King of the *Athenians* after *Amphiction*) to hide the Deformity of his Legs. The next Turn, Madam, you take in your Coach, remember you sit in a foreign House, (for Coaches are portable Houses,) and if your *Galfridos* be not *Barbary* or *Flanders*, doubtless the Black behind the Coach is a double-dy'd Foreigner.

ACCORDING to the old Distinction, there are five things that were not known in *England* till about the 15th Year of *Henry VIII.* or thereabouts; viz.

Turkies, Carps, Hops, Piccarel, and Beer,
Came first into England all in one Year.

NAY, Madam, but for Outlandish Instructors, your Suit of Linnen would not make so bright an Appearance; for the Art of Starching is what the *English* knew nothing of till they were taught, and that not very long ago, by Foreigners.

IT was in the Year 1564, that Mrs. *Dinghen vanden Plasso*, born at *Teenen* in *Flanders*, came to *London*, and was the first who taught Starching in those Days of Impurity. Our Historians go farther, and condescend to inform us, that her Price was about five Pounds to teach how to starch, and twenty Pounds how to seethe Starch; and that in a little time she got an Estate, being greatly encourag'd by Gentlemen and Ladies.

ADD to these, that the decent Fashion of Womens riding upon Side-Saddles, was first taught us by a Foreigner, viz. *Anne*, Daughter to *Charles IV.* a German, and Queen to *Richard II.* Till then the Women rode astride, as the Men do.

C H A P. IV.

Ignorance in Perfection. Hebrew is Heresy. No new Sumpsimus for old Mumpsimus. English is Dutch. A People without a Tongue. Oxford not Oxford. Heterogeneous Collections. Oxford and Oliver. Castrated Libraries. Gregorian Degrees. Two whimsical Students. Alma Mater under the Tuition of Strangers. English Schools foreign Nurseries. Englishmen still Englishmen.

WE will next inquire into the Genealogy of our Sciences and Letters, and upon a short Survey, we shall find 'em all to be of a foreign Extraction; and that *England* was remov'd but one degree from the Land of *Gotham*; when Strangers first furnish'd us with new Intellectuals:

IT was *Alfred the Great* who said, that upon his Arrival in *England* he knew not one Priest *South of Humber*, who understood his Service in Latin, or could translate an Epistle into English; nor any Persons indeed that could so much as read English, *South of Thames**.

IN the Time of *Henry the VI.* the Earl of *Shrewsbury's* Motto was, *Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos meos.* The best Latin the Chaplain could afford.

VERSTEGAN, in his Antiquities, printed 1605, tells us, That a principal Courtier writing to a Person of Authority in the *North* about Training of Men, and providing Furniture for War, will'd him to *Equip* his Horses.—The Gentleman, with some Labour, came to understand all the Letter except *Equip*, the Sense of which none in the Country being able to find, oblig'd him

* *Fuller's Church-Hist.* Gent. 9. Sect. 28,

him to send a Messenger to Court on purpose to learn the Meaning of it.

POPE Clement the VI. electing *Lewis of Spain* Prince of the *Fortunate Islands*, the English Ambassadors at *Rome*, concluding 'em to be the *British Islands*, hasten'd Home, to inform the Government of its Danger from a saucy Pope.

EVEN in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, A. D. 1559, the inferior Clergy could scarce read their Bibles, therefore are directed, by her 53d *Injunction*, to con over their Lesson before-hand once or twice, to the Intent they might read better*.

BUT this is nothing in Comparison to Ages before, when the Monk said, the Greek was a forbidden Language to understand it; especially, Hebrew border'd upon Heresy. *Græcum non est legi*, or as *Espenceus* has it, *Græce nosse suspectum, Hebraice, prope hæreticum*.

So great was their Ignorance not only of Greek, but of Latin also, tho' their Service was in Latin, that a Priest baptiz'd *in nomine Patria & Filia & Spiritua sancta*. Remarkable is that of an old Priest in *Henry VIII.* who read *Mumpsimus Domine* for *Sumpsimus*; and being admonish'd of it, said, he had done so for 30 Years, and would not leave his old *Mumpsimus* for their new *Sumpsimus*†.

BY this Sketch we may easily understand what a vast Spread of Ignorance there was over the Kingdom in those Days of our Acquaintance with our Dear Selves only.

IN the midst of this melancholy Chaos, equipt with Store of native Ignorance and Blindness, did Foreigners find us, when we first lighted our Candle at their Lamp; and ever since our first Illumination by Foreigners, they

E

have

* Sparrow's *Collect.* p. 57,

† *Derham's Physico Theol.*

have constantly supply'd us with Oh, yea and snuft our Candles too, to make 'em burn brighter. More particularly it may not be amiss to observe here how our English Language is of a foreign Original, and how our Schools are foreign Nurseries.

1. THE English Tongue, which Children derive from their Nurses, is compos'd of Words pickt from foreign Languages, as, *Latin*, *Dutch*, and old *Saxon*: It has the greatest Affinity with the *Dutch*. I have read of an *Englishman* Travelling by a *Dutch* Waggoner in *West-Flanders*, heard the Waggoner calling to his Man thus,

De Stringen is lossen, binden de Stringen Wagen vest; that is, the String is loose, bind the String on the Waggon fast.

THE Truth on't is, we have been always on the Borrowing; Our Land we borrow'd from the old *Britains*, with an Intention never to repay 'em: Our Kings we borrow from Abroad, and are never easfy with 'em or without 'em: Our Riches we borrow from Foreigners, and pay 'em with Railing: Our Language we borrow from the *Dutch*, and curse 'em with our Tongue. In short, were we oblig'd to repay all our borrowed Words, we should be Foreigners to our selves, a Bird without Feathers, a People without a Tongue.

2. I now proceed to our Schools, that are foreign Nurseries, and to the Books read there, that are foreign Authors. *N. B.* Our Letters are borrowed from foreign Alphabets.

GRAMMAR (that handles those Rules which belong to the Philosophy of Letters, and without which we could have no Acquaintance with the dead Tongues, in which are contain'd the Treasures of Learning) is a foreign Art. While we are in our Grammar and the Classicks, we are taught how to converse with Foreigners in their own Dialect; and even to speak English is

is made criminal, and brings the little Transgressor under the Discipline of the Ferula, especially if he be a Pupil to *Homer* and *Virgil*, two learned Foreigners.

P O E T I C K Composures, in all their Kinds, (their Blemishes excepted) are Imitations of Foreigners, whether they be Epic, Lyric, Pindaric, or otherwise. Astronomy had its Birth in *Chaldea*. Geometry was born in *Egypt*. Rhetoric, an *Empedoclean* Invention.

WE must not forget *Oxford*, from whence a young Student oblig'd me with a Letter to this Effect by the last Post; viz.

—That he could not think himself to be in *Old England*, for all Things look'd with a foreign Air. By the Number of Coffee-houses he thought himself at *Constantinople*. By the sumptuous Buildings and Academical Habits he concluded himself to be at *Rome*. In viewing the Colleges and Halls, he fancy'd himself to be taking a Turn in the *Lyceum*, Areopage, and Portico's of *Greece*. When he was among the Ladies at the Tea-Table, he saw *China* and *Japan*. A Sight of the Physick-Gardens made him think himself at *Montpelier*; and, adds he, I fancy'd my self at *Paris* when I heard *French* spoken in such Perfection. Then concludes, that the City of *Oxford* indeed had a Mungrel-Aspect, or something of the Native as well as Foreigner; but the University *quâ talis*, was a Corporation of mere Foreigners, and that he desir'd no other Sight of Foreign Parts, but what he saw in *Oxford*, nor any better Entertainment, than conversing with the Learned among the *Romans* and *Greeks*, who were so much in Vogue there.

F O R the Benefit of Junior Sophisters, I observe farther, that in your publick and private Libraries, Gentlemen, there are a Collection of Foreigners; this might be easily made out by an Induction of Particulars; but

I shall only take Notice of a few Peculiarities, by which you value your selves. Sir *Thomas Bodley* (who, by the way, was educated at *Geneva*) the Founder of the *Bodleian*, sent Men beyond Sea, on purpose to buy Books in *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, *in usum Oxoniæ*. And a poor Library it had been, if compos'd only of native Productions, without foreign Supplements.

IN the Year 1629, the then Earl of *Pembroke* gave you all that curious Collection of Greek Manuscripts he had bought of *Francisco Barroccio*, a *Venetian Gentleman*, which are esteem'd the most valuable Parcel of Books that ever came into *England* at one Time. Nor must we forget *Oliver Cromwell*, who is one of your Benefactors; for he bought those Manuscripts, which that noble Earl had reserv'd for his own Use, and made a Present of 'em to *Oxford*: To say nothing of the Eastern Collections made by Sir *Th. Roe*, Archbishop *Laud*, by *Digby*, *Huntingdon*, *Pocock*, &c. that now adorn your Shelves.

THUS your Libraries shine by foreign Beams; and if this be not sufficient to conciliate your Veneration to Foreigners, I advise you to castrate your Libraries, banish all Foreigners and their Offspring out of 'em, and then propagate the Art of Learning if you can. If I am not mistaken, the very Wall that encloses your Theatre, is adorn'd with foreign Characters, i. e. ancient Greek Inscriptions.

YOUR Scholaſtick Degrees are also Distinctions borrow'd from Foreigners, and are comparatively but modern Things, being invented in the *Lateran Council*, A. D. 1215, tho' Pope *Gregory* seems to be the first who distinguish'd the Degrees of Batchelors, Licentiate, and Master or Doctor.

WHEN, Gentlemen, you instruct your Pupils, is it not out of foreign Systems? When you converse with 'em,

em, is it not in a foreign Dialect ? When you eat and drink, your Wine and Bread are *French*; your Tea a Native of *China*; your Coffee a torrit'y'd *Arabian*; your Manners, indeed, are *English*. Oh, Daughter of *Athens*, how art thou fallen !

U P O N the First of *August* last, a certain Fellow of a College, much lamenting the Growth of Foreigners, as he was instructing his Pupils out of *Burgersdick*, and *Herebord*, referring 'em at the same time to other Logical Systems; which, it seems, prov'd to be Foreigners, a whimsical fiery Youth ask'd his Tutor, what Country-men these Authors were, for he had never heard of 'em at *Eaton*? He answer'd, they were born Abroad; *Herebord* was a drunken *Dutchman*, *Aristotle* a *Greek*, *Ramus*, *Descartes*, *Du Hamel* were *Frenchmen*. Ay, said the Youth, How come Foreigners to be Instructors in an *English* University? What, *Oxford* a Pupil for Foreigners! But, adds he, what Authors must we read in other Parts of Philosphy? In *Ethicks*, said the Master, *Le Grand*, *Seneca*, *Plato*, and *Puffendorf de Officio hominis*, who was a *Swede*, with *Carmichael's Notes*; this last is Professor of Philosophy in the University of *Glasgow*, and a very learned Gentleman. In Natural Philosphy, *Le Clerc*, *Robault*, *Du Hamel*, all *Frenchmen*. In Opticks, *Aquilonius*, *Vitellio*, *Henry Van Ettens*. In Astronomy, read *Ptolomy*, or rather *Copernicus*, who was a *Prussian*, and *Tycho Brabe*, a *Dane*. In Mathematics, *Euclid* the *Alexandrian*, with *De Chales*, a *Frenchman*, *Galtruchius* ——————

L O R D have Mercy upon me, said the Pupil! did my Father send me hither to be tutor'd by a Junto of Foreigners? *Apago! Monstrum horrendum.* —————— I'll content my self with our old Country Authors, *Virgil* and *Homer*, *Ovid* and *Juvenal*. All these, said the Tutor, are Foreigners: If it be so, replies he, I am resolv'd to
unlearn

unlearn 'em all, for it shall never be said that a true-born Englishman is beholden to Foreigners for his Learning.

ANOTHER being design'd for Physick, convers'd much with an eminent Doctor who advised him to be well acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, and in the Course of his Studies and Practice, to have a peculiar Regard to *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, *Borehave*, *Baglivi*, *Van Helmont*, *Belini*, *Malpighi*, *Borelli* — The two first are of the *Esse* of Physick, and the rest of the *bene Esse* of it.

SIR, says the young Man, these be uncouth Names, are they *Irish* or *Manks Men*? Neither, says the Doctor; but learned Men who flourish'd in foreign Parts. *Galen* was of *Pergamos* in *Asia*, a most excellent Physician in the second Century, and Contriver of the Method us'd in Physick ever since. *Hippocrates*, who is deservedly stil'd the *Prince of Physicians*, was born in *Co*, an Island in the *Archipelago*: He taught us the first Precepts of the Art; his *Aphorisms* you can't be without. *Van Helmont* and *Borelli*, one a *Brusselite*, the other a *Dutchman*. *Baglivi*, *Belini*, and *Malpighi*, are the Wonders of *Italy*.

LET's now turn the Tables, and suppose that in all foreign Schools their Boys were for 6 or 7 Years oblig'd to learn *English*, as ours are *Latin* and *Greek*, would not they be stil'd *English Schools*, and would not *Englishmen* think themselves highly honour'd? By Parity of Reason, our Schools, which are erected over all the Land, may be denominated *Foreign Schools*, because in 'em are taught foreign Learning and Languages.

LET us farther suppose, that in foreign Universities all their Students were taught in the *English Tongue*, as ours are in *Latin*; that their Classick Authors and Philosophical Systems were *English*, as ours are *Latin*; that their Academical Degrees, Scholaftick Habits, their Eatables and Drinkables, were all *English*, as those

of Oxford are foreign; would not this make Englishmen, Englishmen; Proud of themselves and Despisers of all others, and at the same time (with very great Consistency and Gratitude peculiar to our selves) revile them.

C H A P. V.

English Gentiles. Pope Gregory's Benevolence. Strange Lights seen at Canterbury and Rochester. Our selves deliver'd from our selves. English Lords and Lewis. English Crown in the Vatican. A Fire in Coventry. Germans in our Divinity Chairs. Gallick and Italian Models. All the World in England. Englishmen to the very last. Cowley. In what Sense a Nation may and may not be in Danger from Foreigners. King WILLIAM and King GEORGE Natives to England; King CHARLES and King JAMES Foreigners to it.

OUR Religion, if I may so speak, is a Foreigner. Our Christianity, and the Corruption of it, we derive from *Rome*, as we do Protestantism (or the Reformation of it) from *Germany*, Name and Thing.

OUR Saxon Fore-fathers, when they came first into *England*, were professed Pagans, Sinners of the *Gentiles*, and continu'd so till about *A. D. 596*. Pope *Gregory the Great* dispatch'd *Austin* the Monk hither, with a numerous Train of foreign Ecclesiasticks, to convert us to the Christian Faith: In Consideration of which, he was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*; so that our *English* Christianity is the Effect of Pope *Gregory's* great Benevolence; and in this we differ from the old *Britains*, who receiv'd their Christianity directly from *Jerusalem*, either by some Apostle or Apostolical Men; but we had ours from *Rome*, by the Hands of an *Italian* Monk.

Most

Most of our first Bishops were Foreigners : the first Five Archbishops of *Canterbury* were so, as *Austin Laurentius, Melitus, Justus, Honorius*; and we read of at least Nine more Foreigners who were our Archbishops. The three first Bishops of *Rochester*, as *Justus, Romanus, Paulinus*, were Foreigners and Predecessors to Father *Francis*. *Melitus of Italy* was the first Bishop of *London*, and was succeeded by a great many other Foreigners. *Birinus*, an *Italian Priest*, was the first Bishop of *Winchester*, and succeeded by *Agilbert*, a *Frenchman*. The first Bishop of *Norwich* was *Felix a Burgundian**.

S T R A N G E Sight ! Foreign Kings on the Throne ; Foreign Bishops at the Head of the Church. If ever the *English Church* was in Danger, surely it was now, when it shin'd by a borrow'd Light, when her Kings and Bishops were the Product of foreign Nations. And yet the Bush was so far from being consum'd, that it was not on Fire.

No, Gentlemen, our Danger is not from Foreigners, but from our selves, and our Deliverance from them. *England* is by *Heylin* compar'd to a great Animal, that will never die till it kills it self. The Storms that have threatned our Ruin, have been always rais'd by true-born *Englishmen*.

W H E N King *John* turned *English Tyrant*, the *English* Lords address'd themselves to *Philip King of France*, for Relief, promising to submit to his Son *Lewis* as their Sovereign, if he would send him over to deliver 'em from themselves. He comply'd with 'em ; and soon after Prince *Lewis* landed at *Sandwich*, where they swore Allegiance to him †.

B U T for *Henry the Fourth*, King of *France*, who discover'd to King *James* the Gun-Powder-Plot, the Church and State had been blown up. I T

* See Godwyn's Catalogue of Bishops, and you'll find a great many more.
† Baker, p. 171.

It was a foreign Prince that rescu'd the Church of *England* from her late Danger under King *James* the II^d. that she was brought into by *Englishmen*, and an *English* King at the Head of 'em. In a Word, could we keep our selves from our selves, there were no Danger from without. When *Balaam* could not reach *Israel* with his Curses, he found out a Way to corrupt 'em by Whoredom, that drew 'em into Idolatry, and so destroy'd 'em by themselves.

AND, but for King **G E O R G E**, another Royal Foreigner, the late Rebellion, hatcht under the Government of a Native Q—— had overturn'd the Foundations in Church and State, and the *English* Crown had now been hung up in the *Vatican*, as a Trophy of *Romish* Conquests, and the Bloody Banner of *Rome* had been display'd in the Bowels of *England*.

OUR Reformation from Popery is a Blessing we also owe to Foreigners; this glorious Day dawn'd in *Germany*, A. D. 1517; from whence that Beam of Light was soon transmitted to us.

" IN King *Henry VIII.* his Time, German Books
" (faith Dr. *Burnet*) were brought into *England*, and
" translated into *English*, and many were converted by
" 'em. Upon this, a hot Persecution was vigorously
" set on Foot by the Clergy, to such a degree, that
" six Men and Women were burnt in *Coventry* in *Pas-*
" *sion-Week*, only for teaching their Children the Creed,
" Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments in *English*†.

BY Archbishop *Cranmer*'s Means, divers learned Protestants came over into *England*, as *Peter Martyr*, who read Divinity Lectures in *Oxford*; as *Martin Bucer* and *Paulus Fagius* did in *Cambridge**.

THUS, in short, we are Debtors to Foreigners for our Reformation, and not only the Thing, but the

very Name *Protestant* is foreign, the Original of which was thus :

THE German Reformers, in 1529, giving in a *Joint-Protestation*, to the Imperial Chamber at Spires, which contain'd the Grounds of their Separation from the *Romish Church*, were from thence call'd *Protestants*, a Name we are justly fond of.

FURTHER, Our *English Worship* is contriv'd after a *foreign Model*, which I'll give you in the Words of the Clergyman's *Vade Mecum*, Book 2. Edit. 3. Chap. 3.

" POPE *Gregory*, in his Instructions to *Austin*, gives
" him great Liberty, as to the Use of a *Liturgy*, viz.
" That he should chuse what he thought most plea-
" sing to the Almighty, whether that used in *Rome*,
" in *Gaul*, or in any other Church.

" 'Tis thought he chose the *Gallick Forms*, in re-
" spect to *Berta*, King *Ethelbert's Queen*, a *French*
" Lady, tho' 'tis not improbable that he left his Bre-
" thren, the other Bishops of *England* to the same Li-
" berty which the Pope had given him*.

BUT the Successors of *Gregory*, and *Austin*, within less than two Centuries, departed from this Temper, and got it enacted in the Council of *Clove-Shoe*, An. 742. That nothing shall be sung or said, but what is allow'd by the Custom of the *Roman Church*.

1. ALTERNATE singing of Psalms was taken from the Church of *Milan*, and was long before used in the *East*.

2. SINGING *Gloria Patri*, Glory to the Father, after every Psalm, was first the Practice of the *Gallick Church*. At *Rome* it was used of old, but after the *Responsoria*.

3. *Te Deum* was compos'd by *Ambrose of Milan*, or *Noetius of Triers*.

4. THE

* Bede, lib. 1. cap. 27. et lib. 2. cap. 20.

4. THE Creed was not used after the Gospel at *Rome*, till the Year 1014, but this custom began in *Spain* in 531.

5. ONLY Epistles and Gospels were antiently us'd at *Rome*; but in the *East* and *Gaul*, Lessons out of the old Testament.

6. IN *Rome*, of Old, there were no Sermons; but at *Milan*, and in the *Gallick Church*, every *Sunday*.

7. Litanies were first used in the *Greek Church*, afterward in the *Gallick*, and from thence taken by the *Church of Rome*; and this is specially true of the short *Litany*, or *Lord have mercy upon us*.

AND as for the *Gloria Patri* (*Glory to the Father*) *Sursum corda*, *Gloria in excelsis*, Prayers for the whole State of Christ's Church, Commemoration of Saints departed, the Words of the Institution of the Sacrament, were foreign Inventions, adds he.

OUR Creeds (as the *Nicene*, *Athanasian*, and the vulgarly stil'd Apostles) our Festivals and Fasts, as *Christmas*, *Epiphany*, *Candlemas*, *Lent*, our Holy-days—are foreign Contrivances; as are also the Sacerdotal Vests, Priests Cloaks, Gowns, Tippets, Square Caps, Copes, Hoods, Surplices.—

WELL then, since we have been christianiz'd, re-form'd, and taught to say our Prayers by Foreigners, let us no more rail at our best Benefactors, but enroll 'em among our Kalendar-Saints, as the Founders of our Mode of Worship.

UPON the whole, it appears we have been infinitely oblig'd by Foreigners, and that we can boast of nothing that's Great or Good, but what is of Exotick Growth. Yea, our selves originally, as well as our Glories, are of a foreign Descent. Our Father was an Amorite, and our Mother a Hittite. A Frenchman, a Briton, a Dane, and a Saxon, make an Englishman.

FOREIGN Nations have empty'd themselves of their Treasures, yea, of their Kings to enrich and enoble us. The Indies are come into *England*, Athens to *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and *Rome* to *London*.

I SAY, We have been oblig'd, and we ought to be grateful, is a Rule without Exception. But, alas!

—'Tis now the cheap and frugal Fashion,
Rather to hide, than pay the Obligation:
Nay, 'tis much worse than so,
It now an Artifice do's grow,
Wrongs and Outrages to do,
Lest Men shou'd think we owe, Cowley.

BEFORE I conclude,

I SHALL, in a few Words, shew in what Sense a Nation may, and may not be, in Danger from Foreigners; and when this is truly stated, you'll soon see how Foreigners may be Friends, and Natives Enemies to a Land.

WHEN a Native Prince acts the Foreigner, indeed, and rules by Arbitrary Power, such a Kingdom may be said to be in Danger: On the other hand, I pronounce that Kingdom safe, when a Foreign Prince, at the Head of it, acts the Part of a Father, and of an honest Native.

So then, the Danger of *England* is not from those (let 'em be Foreigners, or who they will) who govern us according to our own Laws and Customs, and preserve the Constitution in Church and State intire.

ON the contrary, those are to be lookt upon as Foreigners and Enemies to their Country, tho' Natives, who by Arbitrary Government destroy the Rights, Properties, Liberties and Religion of their Subjects, as King James the Second did.

THOSE

THOSE *Englishmen* therefore must be reckon'd great Enemies, and worse than Foreigners to their Native Land, who are for clapping a Popish Head upon the Shoulders of a Protestant Church, and a Protestant Crown upon his Head, who is sworn by the Mass to root out the Protestant Religion. And those Foreigners should be consider'd as Natives and Friends, who govern us by our own Consent, and who guard our establish'd Constitution against all its Enemies at Home and Abroad.

IN this sense, King *William*, a Foreigner, was a Native to *England*; for when Church and State were upon the Brink of Ruin, he hazarded his own Life for the Rescue of both. We can't forget how he purg'd the Temple, whipp'd out the Buyers and Sellers; and having banish'd Popery, clap'd a Succession-Chain upon the Door, to prevent its Return.

So King *GEORGE* is a Native to *Great Britain*; for he do's not only govern Us and Himself by *English* Laws, but gives us and them Protection against all our Enemies; studies nothing more than the Elevation of *English* Glory.

THE Prince of *Hesse*, the present King of *Sweden*, a Foreigner there; yet an honest natural *Swede*, because he is in the real Interest of that Kingdom, and governs the People by their own Laws.

ON the other hand,

THE late King of *Sweden*, a Native, was an absolute Foreigner to his Subjects, because he rul'd 'em by a despotic, arbitrary Hand, and foreign Maxims, that ruin'd the Nation.

So *Lewis* the XIVth, a natural *Frenchman*, yet a cruel Foreigner to his People, whom he rul'd, or rather crush'd with a Rod of Iron; did not only destroy his Protestant Subjects, but the Power of Parliaments, and the

the native Rights of all his Subjects, which was soon attended with universal Slavery and Poverty.

KING Charles the II^d, tho' born in *England*, yet was a Foreigner all over, being engag'd in a Foreign Interest, and particularly was in League with the *French* King to extirpate the Protestant Religion, and introduce Roman Catholick Popery among us *.

KING James the II^d, born at Home, but a Foreigner to the Religion and Liberties of his Native Land; openly profest the Idolatry of *Rome*, and lost his Crown by a bold Essay to establish it in *England*.

THUS I have made it out, that Foreigners have been some of our best Friends, and Natives some of our worst Enemies; and that in *England* there is nothing valuable but what is of a Foreign Extraction. Q. E. D.

* An eminent Prelate has prov'd it at large, in a Sermon upon the Reduction in Ireland, Nov. 16. 1691.

F I N I S.



